position in the Union a somewhat difficult one. The institution of slavery, gave a very strong coloring to social and political life in the Southern States; and slavery was regarded by a large part of the Northern people with undisguised hostility. Hence the question of remaining in the Union had, in one form or another, received a great deal of attention in the South, and their people were familiar with, the arguments in general use relating to the subject.

It was wholly different in the North. It was nearly fifty years since the right to leave the Union had been seriously asserted in any part of the North; and the views and arguments of the members of the Hartford Convention had long been forgotten. It is true that Mr. Webster had, thirty years before the war, replied to the Nullification, theories of Calhoun and Hayne. But these were not the theories now put forward by Jefferson Davis and his colleagues.

The Northern statesmen had not in fact thoroughly considered the matter. Some of them tried to believe that there would be no need, of their ever considering it,—the storm, they said, would BOOH blow over. Others, having in view the magnitude of the task of overrunning the South, favored n speedy recognition of the seceding

States. Others again favored peace, from an inability to HOC how "a sovereign State" could be coerced into remaining in or returning into the Union. There were wtill others who were determined to resist by force the claims of the disuuionists, and to preserve the integ-rity of the nation even at the cost of war. But it w probable that the greater part of the public *men* of